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PRICE LIST

JAN 18 1946

FALL, 1945—SPRING, 1946

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"HAMPSHIRE EVERGREENS"

Sturdy Coniferous Trees

for

Forest — Home — & Christmas-Tree Planting

SEEDLINGS

TRANSPLANTS

KEENE FORESTRY ASSOCIATES

KEENE, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Nurseries at "EDGEWOOD". Two Miles South of Keene

All Hampshire Evergreens are Carefully Inspected by State and Federal Officials
Every Shipment Bears a Certificate Guaranteeing Freedom from Insects or Disease

ORDERING INFORMATION

Be sure to give correct full name and address. Print plainly. Orders for less than one dollar cannot be accepted.

All prices are strictly met F. O. B. Keene, N. H. Shipments are made by express unless otherwise specified. Parcel post shipment when specified will be shipped charges collect unless remittance includes postage.

Seedlings or 3-year transplants of one species will be sold only in lots of 100 or multiples thereof; 4-year and 5-year transplants only in lots of 50 or multiples thereof; twice or more times transplanted stock in lots of 25 or multiples thereof. 500 trees of one size and species at 1,000 rate.

All shipments are at purchaser's risk after delivery in good condition to the carrier. Claims for damage in transit must be made against the carrier. Any claim must be presented within ten days after receipt of trees.

Boxes or other shipping containers will be charged at actual cost.

Orders from new accounts not accompanied by remittance in full must give suitable bank or trade references and will be subject to delay pending investigation. C. O. D. orders must be accompanied by remittance for 25% of purchase price. All accounts are payable 30 days from invoice date.

Species	Variety	Description	Height	Per 100	Per 1000
PINE, Pinus					
WHITE PINE, Pinus Strobus					
		5-year seedlings		\$3.25	\$20.00
		4-year transplants	4-8"	4.00	30.00
		5-year transplants	8-12"	5.00	35.00
		6-year transplants	12-24"	6.00	40.00
RED PINE, Pinus Resinosa					
		4-year transplants	3-6"	\$5.00	\$35.00
		Twice transplanted	18-30"	15.00	
AUSTRIAN PINE, Pinus Austriaca					
		4-year transplants	4-8"	\$10.00	
		5-year transplants	8-16"	12.00	
		6-year transplants	10-20"	15.00	\$75.00
SCOTCH PINE, Pinus Sylvestris					
		4-year transplants	6-14"	\$5.00	\$35.00
		5-year transplants	12-24"	8.00	50.00
MUGHO PINE, Pinus Mugho					
		Twice transplanted	6-10"	\$25.00	
		Twice transplanted	10-20"	35.00	
SPRUCE, Picea					
NORWAY SPRUCE, Picea Excelsa					
		5-year transplants	8-16"	\$8.00	
		Twice transplanted	10-18"	10.00	
WHITE SPRUCE, Picea Alba					
		Twice transplanted	6-14"	\$15.00	
COLORADO SPRUCE, Picea Pungens					
		3-year transplants	2-4"	\$5.00	\$35.00
		5-year transplants	4-10"	10.00	75.00
		Twice transplanted	8-18"	20.00	
"TRUE-BLUE," Picea Pungens Glauca					
Grown from seed handpicked from blue trees only					
		3-year transplants	2-4"	\$10.00	\$75.00
		5-year transplants	4-10"	25.00	
ENGELMAN SPRUCE, Picea Engelmanni					
		5-year transplants	4-7"	\$15.00	
		6-year transplants	6-14"	20.00	
		Twice transplanted	6-12"	30.00	

Species	Variety	Description	Height	Per 100	Per 1000
FIR, Abies					
	BALSAM FIR, Abies Balsamea				
		4-year transplants . . .	2-5"	\$8.00	\$50.00
		5-year transplants . . .	4-8"	10.00	
		Twice transplanted . . .	4-10"	15.00	
	DOUGLAS FIR, Pseudotsuga Taxifolia				
		3-year transplants . . .	2-4"	\$4.00	\$30.00
		4-year transplants . . .	3-6"	6.00	
		5-year transplants . . .	5-8"	8.00	
		6-year transplants . . .	6-12"	10.00	
		Twice transplanted . . .	8-14"	20.00	
	CONCOLOR FIR, Abies Concolor				
		5-year transplants . . .	4-6"	\$20.00	
HEMLOCK, Tsuga					
	CANADIAN HEMLOCK, Tsuga Canadensis				
		4-year transplants . . .	4-8"	\$15.00	
		Twice transplanted . . .	6-10"	25.00	
		*Four times transplanted, sheared	5-6 ft.	200.00	
		*Four times transplanted, sheared	6-7 ft.	250.00	
		*Five times transplanted, heavy, sheared	30-36"	250.00	
		*Five times transplanted, heavy, sheared	3-4 ft.	300.00	
		*Five times transplanted, heavy, sheared	5-6 ft.	350.00	
		*Five times transplanted, heavy, sheared	6-7 ft.	400.00	
		*Five times transplanted, heavy, sheared	7-8 ft.	500.00	
		*Cost of digging and packing will be added.			
ARBORVITAE, Thuya					
	AMERICAN ARBORVITAE, Thuya Occidentalis				
		3-year transplants . . .	3-5"	\$5.00	\$35.00
		5-year transplants . . .	8-20"	8.00	50.00
		6-year transplants . . .	18-30"	10.00	60.00
		Twice transplanted . . .	16-24"	20.00	
	PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE, Thuya Occidentalis Pyramidalis				
		3-year seedlings		\$3.00	\$18.00
		3-year transplants . . .	3-5"	5.00	35.00
EUROPEAN LARCH, Larix Europea					
		Twice transplanted . .	30-40"	\$15.00	

Planting Distances and Number of Trees per Acre

For forest planting the trees are usually spaced four, five or six feet apart. If less than four feet apart the trees will tend to crowd each other as they approach maturity. If planted more than six feet apart the trees will have a tendency to grow "limby". For the customary spacing for forest planting the number of trees required is as follows:

4 x 4 feet—2,720 per acre.

5 x 5 " —1,740 " "

6 x 6 " —1,210 " "

Care of Trees on Arrival

Hampshire Evergreens are packed in such fashion that they reach you in perfect condition. When they arrive it is best, of course, to get them into the ground as soon as you can, but it isn't necessary to drop everything and plant them at once. Dig a little trench about five or six inches deep. Place the roots of the tiny trees in the trench, spaced rather thinly and let them lean at an angle of about forty degrees with their tops toward the sun. Cover with moist earth to within two or three inches of the top. A cool, shady spot in moist earth is ideal. If your soil is dry be careful not to water too heavily. Excessive moisture may cause them to overheat. Trees properly "heeled in" in this manner need not be planted for several days . . . but get them into the ground as soon as you conveniently can.

When to Plant

The best time to plant is in early spring after snow disappears, just as soon as the frost gets out of the ground. After the ground is free from frost, any time is planting time for the next several weeks. And there is another fine planting period in the fall. September and October are almost always fine for planting . . . and even the latter part of August after an average moderate summer. There are just two things to watch out for in fall planting. After a prolonged dry spell remember that hot dry soil is unkind to even the best of tiny trees. Wait for your soil to become tempered with moisture. And if you consider late planting after a rainy spell just bear in mind that heavy soil is liable to "heave". You can readily appreciate what heaving of the soil will do to the tender roots of tiny trees.

Planting Methods

Two men work to best advantage in planting small tracts. The first one makes the holes with a grubbing-hoe or mattock. The other one follows with the tiny trees, their roots immersed in a pail of mud and water. In each hole plant a tree, slightly deeper in the ground than it stood in the nursery. Be sure every tiny tree is set firmly in the soil. You can not plant them too firmly. It is important that after the tiny trees are taken from the "heeling-in" trench their roots are not allowed to become dry. Keep them immersed in mud every minute until planted. It isn't necessary to prepare the ground in any way before planting. Just dig the holes and set in the tiny trees. For more extensive plantings a crew of five works most effectively. Two men precede, digging the holes in parallel rows at proper intervals. The third follows with his mud-pail containing the tiny trees. He hands the tree, as needed, to the two men bringing up the rear, who plant them firmly to the proper depth. It takes longer to tell about it than it does to do it.

Christmas Tree Planting

When planing for Christmas-tree profits the trees most widely used for best results are Norway Spruce, White Spruce, Douglas Fir, Balsam Fir and Colorado Spruce. If you are accessible to a market for three-foot "table-trees" you can plant your tiny trees as close as 2 x 2 feet. For full-grown seven-foot Christmas-trees the best spacing is 4 x 4 feet. Closer spacing will force the trunk-growth and make the joints between branch-rings too long to command the top price for attractive Christmas-trees. If you are reasonably near a large city where a market exists for "table-trees" you can make your land do double duty. Plant your tiny trees with the two-foot "table-tree" spacing. When they are three feet tall thin them and sell those you cut for "table-trees." This thinning can best be accomplished by cutting every tree in every other row in one direction and then the direction at right angles cut every tree in every other row of the trees that remain.